BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1818. [NUMBER 1367.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sealed proposals will be received by the Military Board, on Thursday the 12th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, from any person or persons] willing to contract for CONVEYING THE AMMUNITION, STORES, &c. of the BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, to and from the Castle, to the cantonment of the corps at Matoonga; and also, for the SUPPLY OF WATER for the use of the EUROPEAN TROOPS, which may be quartered on the island of Colaba.

The proposals must specify the rate per trip, to be paid for the Carts and Bullocks, employed in the conveyance of the said Ammunition, Stores, &c.; and for the Water, the rate per 100 gallons deliverable at Colaba.

As the hire of Carts and Bullocks, and the delivery of Water must vary in the fair season, from that of the monsoon; it is further required that the tenders shall specify, the rates at which the contract will be undertaken for the months of June, July, August, and September, the usual duration of the monsoon; and for the remaining eight months, during the fair season of the year.

The contract will be granted for twelve months, to commence from the first day of December 1818; and any further information regarding this contract, and the usual stipulations required to be entered into, may be known on application at the Military Board office.

By Order of the Military Board,
E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Military Board Office,
4th November 1818.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Thursday next the 12th instant, being a Hindoo Holyday (MALABAR HILL FAIR), no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
General Treasury,
the 7th November 1818.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
On MONDAY next the 9th instant,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
IN HUMMUM STREET,
Opposite Bickajee Merjee's shop,
SEVERAL LARGE AND SMALL
LOOKING GLASSES,
Handsomely Ornamented,
BROUGHT OUT FROM POONA.
Bombay 6th Nov. 1818.

Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm & Co.

HAVE received a Supply of TICKETS in the TWENTIETH CALCUTTA LOTTERY (the Scheme the same as in former Lotteries) for disposal at Rupees 110 each, or in exchange for Prize Tickets.

Bombay, 7th November 1818.

MESSIEURS
Remington, Crawford & Co.
HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED
A QUANTITY OF
CLARET,
FROM
Messrs. CARBONELL & SON,
WHICH IS FOR SALE,
At their Godowns
AT RUPEES 40 PER DOZEN.
Bombay 6th November 1818.

A CARD.
BOMBAY
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies.

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an economical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; MRS. HUNT in consequence submits the following, most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES; and the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles as Schools of the first consequence in England; which MRS. HUNT will perform, without the aid of Masters, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits and Flowers,—Rs. 25 per Mensem, which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

PER MENSEM.

Lessons on the Fortè Piano, to Boarders, ... 20
Ditto in Drawing, ... 10
Ditto in Dancing, ... 10

Bombay, 7th November 1818.

Mathematics School.

WEDNESDAYS and Saturdays being School half Holidays, the Master of this establishment intends appropriating from one to four P. M. of those days to the purpose of teaching English reading to (and correcting the pronunciation of) adults. This will be found an eligible opportunity for native merchants and clerks who may wish to improve their pronunciation and style in writing.

Bombay, 7th September 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undermentioned Bills drawn by the Government of New South Wales, on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; payable thirty days after sight, may be had on application to Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co., at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per Rupee, viz.

One Set for £ 100 0 0 *Stg.*
One do.—,,—,, 150 0 0 ,,
One do.—,,—,, 300 0 0 ,,
One do.—,,—,, 230 0 0 ,,
One do.—,,—,, 322 0 0 ,,

Bombay, 4th November 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 9th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SOME views in the Persian Gulph and Isle of France, a few Copies of Bridgman's Paraphrase, Carey's Craig Phadrié, Miss Leech's Poems, an assortment of English Prints on various subjects, and some articles of Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 7th November 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Bombay Tavern Warehouse,
JUST IMPORTED
AND
TO BE SOLD
ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

EUROPE Salt Beef and Pork in Tierces, wholesale and retail, Europe Tongues and Salt Butter, likewise a few cases of real Holland Gin.

Bombay, 7th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the effects belonging to the late Captain HUGH MASSEY of the Madras Establishment, has, after paying funeral charges, servants' wages &c. lodged the balance arising from the sale of the estate (Rupees 3974-0-66) three thousand, nine hundred seventy four rupees and sixty six reas in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

Bombay 6th Nov. 1818

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieut. WILLIAM CHARLES LENN, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, November 4th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of THOMAS WINGATE, Esquire, late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay November 4th 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D OCTOBER 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointments made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 13th instant, of Serjeant Hamilton to be Key Serjeant to the Garrison of Ahmednuggur, and Lieutenant Thurnam of the 1st | 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be Line Adjutant to Major Warren's Detachment from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23d October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. Hughes to the situation of Line Adjutant to the officer commanding at Severndroog, date of appointment 3d August 1818.

The furlough to sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant B. McMahon of the 1st | 8th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 18th ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of Lieutenant Baird, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Commissariat with the Troops of this Presidency in Candeish, and to appoint Lieutenant Wood, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Commissariate at Ahmedabad, from the date of his receiving charge from Lieutenant Stamper.

Bombay Castle 26th *October*, 1818

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Brigadier General Smith C. B.

Captain Laurie, Persian Interpreter, to act as Permanent Brigade Major to the Brigadier General, till further orders, and placed in charge of the Camp Police-Date of Division order 30th September.

Lieutenant Sharpe, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, to be permanent Brigade Major to the Brigadier General, Captain Laurie continuing to do the duty until his arrival-Date of Division order 17th October.

Bombay Castle 31st October 1818.

By the Regulations published in general orders of the 1st of July last, thirty six (36) Tents, including Hospital, Guard, and Store Tents, was the proportion of Camp Equipage allotted for a Native Battalion of (800) Eight hundred Rank and File, but as the strength of a Corps in the Field some times exceeds that number, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize extra tents to be indented for in the proportion of not less than twenty five men to each Tent with Carriage and Bamboo Coolies, but the number of Tent Lascars is to remain as at present fixed for a Battalion.

Bombay Castle 2d November 1818.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

POONA SUBSIDIARY FORCE

Captain Samuel Hallifax to be Deputy Adjutant General in succession to Tovey, resigned—Date of Rank 22d, October 1818.

The undermentioned Gentlemen cadets for Infantry, who arrived in the licenced ship Hannah on the 30 ultimo, having produced Certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their appointment for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival.

Mr. William Wilkie.
,, Charles Henry Johnson.
,, James Forbes.
,, William F. Allen.

„ Michael Maxwell Shaw.
„ William Twigg.
„ Charles Francis Pelly.
„ Benjamin Kingston.
„ Thomas Graham.

Bombay Castle, 4th November, 1818.

Captain F. Farquharson of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years from the date of Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

NOVEMBER 7, 1818.

Having received from a friend the Act passed for removing doubts as to the validity of certain marriages in India, we publish it for general information. It authorises marriages to be solemnized by a minister of the Church of Scotland, being one of the Company's chaplains, on both or one of the parties making a declaration in writing to their being of that communion.

The law therefore with respect to marriages in all other cases, remains as before. We offer the following remarks, but with considerable diffidence as to their legal accuracy.

By the general law of all countries, a marriage solemnized agreeably to the laws of the country where it is had, is good; and we believe that the Act passed during the last King's reign and commonly known by the name of the marriage act, does not extend to this country; but in all other respects, so far as regards the European British population in India, the laws relating to marriage, whether ecclesiastical canons or the common and statute law of the land, are the same here as in England: that is, in other words, the law with respect to marriages in India is now, what the law was in England prior to the passing of the marriage act.

By an act passed during the reign of Henry the 8th, *(25th Hen. 8th, c. 19th)* such ecclesiastical canons and constitutions and ordinances provincial or synodal, being already made, as were not contrary to the laws, the statutes and *customs* of the realm, nor to the damage of the King's prerogative, were ordered to be continued to be used and executed as they were before the passing of that act, until they had been searched and a selection made in the mode pointed out by that act: a power was at the same time given to the King to appoint 32 Members of Parliament, to revise the said canons &c. and to select such as they deemed worthy to be continued; the rest were to be abrogated. This power was continued by several subsequent acts, but no such selection of the canons was ever made; and it is therefore matter of some doubt, to what extent the laity are now bound by the ancient canons of the church.

By one of those canons, marriage must be solemnized by a minister in *Holy orders;* and it is to be observed the English law holds such ministers only to be in Holy orders, as have received episcopal ordination.

In all civil actions, except actions for criminal conversation, an actual marriage need not be proved, but an acknowledgement by the parties, cohabitation, reputation &c. are deemed sufficient evidence of a marriage; but in certain cases of dower and legitimacy, where it is necessary that the issue in question should be determined by the certificate of a bishop, proof must be given of the actual solemnization of the marriage in facie ecclesiæ.

In the case of Dalrymple v. Dalrymple, lately decided by Sir W. Scott, that learned judge referred, we believe, to a case which had occurred shortly before the passing of the marriage act, as having been, in his opinion, properly decided according to the then existing laws of England, in which a marriage between English parties, in England, under a contract per verba de presenti, and followed by cohabitation, was sustained by an English court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, altho there had been no ceremony performed by a person in Holy orders.

An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages had and solemnized within the BRITISH *Territories in* INDIA.

WHEREAS Doubts have arisen concerning the Validity of Marriages which have been had and solemnized within the *British* Territories in *India*, by Ordained Ministers of the Church of *Scotland* as by Law established: And whereas it is expedient that such Doubts should be quieted, and that the Law respecting such Marriages should be declared for the future; be it declared and enacted; and it is hereby declared and enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Marriages heretofore had & solemnized, or which shall be had and solemnized within the said Territories in India before the Thirty-first Day of December now next ensuing, by Ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland as by Law established, shall be and shall be adjudged, esteemed, and taken to have been, and to be, of the same and no other Force and Effect as if such Marriages had been had and solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England; and that from and after the said Thirty-first Day of December now next ensuing, all Marriages between Persons, both or one of such Persons being Members or Member of or holding Communion with the Church of *Scotland*, and making a Declaration to the Effect herein-after mentioned, which Marriages shall be had and solemnized within the *British* Territories in *India*, by Ordained Ministers of the Church of *Scotland* as by Law established, and appointed by the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* to officiate as Chaplains within the said Territories, shall be, and shall be adjudged, esteemed, and taken to be, of the same and no other Force and Effect as if such Marriages were had and solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of *England*, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*: Provided always, that from and after the said Thirty-first Day of *December*, no such Marriage as aforesaid shall be had and solemnized, till both or one of such Persons, as the Case may be, shall have signed a Declaration in Writing, in Duplicate, stating that they, or he or she, as the Case may be, are or is Members or Member of or holding Communion with the Church of *Scotland*.

Marriages solemnized in India by Ministers of the Church of Scotland to be of the same Force and Effect, and no other, as if solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England.

Marriages between Persons of the Church of Scotland by Ministers of that Communion, and appointed by the East India Company, to be valid,

Declaration to be made by Parties.

Certificate of Minister.

And be it further enacted, That the Minister by whom such Marriage shall be solemnized, shall, immediately upon the Solemnization thereof, certify such Marriage by a Writing under his Hand in Duplicate, subjoined to or indorsed upon the Declaration in Duplicate hereinbefore mentioned, specifying in such Certificate the Names and Descriptions of the Parties between whom and of the Witnesses in whose Presence the said Marriage has been had and solemnized, and the Time and Place of the Celebration of the same; and such Certificate in Duplicate shall be also signed forthwith by the Parties entering into such Marriage, and by the Witnesses to the same, and the Minister officiating shall deliver One Duplicate of such Declaration and Certificate to the Person married, or to One of them, and shall transmit the other Duplicate of such Declaration and Certificate to the Chief Secretary of Government at the Presidency within which such Marriage shall have been had and solemnized.

We have been favored with some Sydney Gazettes, from which we have extracted an interesting account of an expedition into the interior, to the westward of the Blue Mountains. — We also have the pleasure of publishing, by particular request, a description of the Macquarie light-house.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,
Saturday, 13th June, 1818.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor having caused an accurate Admeasurement and Description of the Height and Bearings of the Macquarie Tower and Light-house, to be made by the Surveyor General, is pleased to order, that the same be published in the Sydney Gazette, for the Information of the Commanders of Ships or Vessels which may hereafter resort to Sydney Cove, in Port Jackson: and His Excellency further notifies, that this Light-house will be furnished with Revolving Lights; which it will shew in about four months hence.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. T. CAMBPELL, Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Macquarie Tower and Light, is situated on the highest Part of the Outer South Head of Port Jackson Harbour, in Latitude 33° 51' 40'' S. and Longitude 151° 16' 50'' E. from Greenwich. The Height of the Light from the Base is 76 Feet; and from thence to the Level of the Sea 277 Feet, being a total Height of 353 Feet. The Inner South Head bears from the Light-House N. by W. ¾ W. distant 1¾ Miles. The Outer North Head bears from it N. by E. 2 Miles. The Inner South Head and Outer North Head, lie N. E. ½ E. and S. W. ½ W. of each other, distant 1 1-10th Mile. The Light can be seen from S. by E. to N. by E. Those lines of Bearing clearing the Coast line ½ a point each way, and may be discovered from a Ship's deck on a clear Night, 8 Leagues. The North End of the Sow-and Pigs Reef bears from the Inner South Head, S. W. by W. ½ a Mile.

N. B. The Bearings are Magnetic, and the Distances computed in Nautic Miles. The Variation 9° Easterly.

(Signed) J. OXLEY, Surveyor Gen.
Sydney, New South Wales,
29th April, 1818.

Captain Boog, of the Sir Evan Nepean, has lately made some very valuable contributions to the museum of the Literary society; particularly an Egyptian mummy, enclosed in a wooden case, richly adorned and in a high state of preservation. Captain Boog also brought with him two other mummies of equal richness which may be seen at the theatre.

These extraordinary remains of the science and skill of the ancient Egyptians are probably more than two thousand years old. The art of embalming was well known and practised in Egypt in the time of Joseph, 1689 before the Christian æra, as appears from the last chapter of the book of Genesis, wherein mention is made of the embalming both of Jacob and Joseph.

The manner of embalming among the Egyptians was according to Herodotus and other authors, as follows. An incision was made in the left side, through which they drew all the intestines except the heart and kidneys, and then washed them with palm wine and other strong and binding drugs. The brains they drew through the nostrils with a hooked piece of iron, and they then filled the skull with astringent drugs. The whole body they anointed with oil of cedar, with myrrh, cinnamon and other spices, for about thirty days, by which means it was preserved intire, without so much as losing its hair, and sweet without any signs of putrefaction. It was then put into salt of nitre for about forty days. Last of all, the body was taken out of this salt, washed and wrapped up in linen swaddling bands, dipped in myrrh, & rubbed with a certain gum which the Egyptians used instead of glue. The body was then restored to the relations, who put it into the coffin and kept it in some repository of their houses, or in tombs made particularly for that purpose.

Embalming to a certain extent was practised by all the Egyptians who could afford the necessary expense, but the being put into a coffin was considered as a particular mark of distinction; and hence it is expressly observed of Joseph* that he was not only embalmed, but was put into a coffin also. These antique coffins are still to be seen in Egypt, and consist of stone, or sycamore wood; some are said to be made of a kind of pasteboard, formed by folding and glewing cloth together a great number of times, which were curiously plastered and and then painted with hieroglyphics; this is mentioned by Thevenot, Maillet and most other travellers in Egypt. The coffins in Bombay in which Captain Boog's mummies are enclosed are of wood, most probably of sycamore wood, and the paintings and hieroglyphics both on the outside and inside are richly and beautifully done, and have a very fresh appearance.

We understand that the theatre is now in so great a state of forwardness that the managers are anxious to have a play cast for representation during the first week in December, and would be happy to receive any volunteers for the *Corps dramatique* in order that the theatre may re-open with full effect.

We have heard it lamented that of the late comedies which have had a considerable run at home, there are no copies to be purchased at the shops here: some of the lovers of the drama, who perhaps do not choose to put on the buskin, may still render considerable service by a loan of any copies they have of the newest plays.

We are informed that addresses will still be received at the green room.

* *Gen.* 50. 26.

The epidemic disease has considerably abated at this presidency; during the last month the casualties, according to the reports made to the magistrates, were—

Of the cholera morbus, Males,	184.	
Females,	118.	
		302.
From other natural causes		449.
Total		751.

We are sorry, however, to learn that this dreadful visitation has appeared at Madras, and also has again broken out in General Smith's camp. In Madras, as at this presidency, the humane providence of the Government and the exertions of the faculty have considerably checked the fatal progress of the disease; but we hear with great concern that the mortality in General Smith's camp is very considerable.

The jury having a Saturday last found the same verdict against Lieutenant D' Arcy, as against Captain Adams; the Advocate General prayed yesterday the judgment of the Court. After hearing their counsel on a motion, to arrest judgment or quash the information, the Court sentenced them to be imprisoned for eleven calendar months in Bombay gaol. We shall endeavor to lay before our readers as soon as possible a correct report of these interesting trials.

By advices from the Gulph we learn, that Deriah, the capital of the Wahhabees, was taken by storm, by the united force of Turks, Albanians, and Arabs, under the chief command of Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the present Viceroy of Egypt, on the 10th October. Abdallah bin Saood their chieftain, together with five principal officers, fell into the hands of the conquerors, and were despatched under an escort of 600 hundred infantry and cavalry into Egypt: his family is to be sent to Medina and there retained in safe custody until the receipt of final orders from the Porte as to their future fate. Deriah was delivered up to the plunder of the troops, and it is understood to be the intention of Ibrahim Pacha to raze it to the ground, and to remove the seat of Government to Lahea the former capital of the Turkish possessions in Arabia proper.

The citadel of Kateef has not yet submitted to the Turkish arms, but as the Pacha has prevailed on the maritime Arabs of Graine, by a threat of his impending vengeance in case of refusal, to send a force by sea against it, there is little doubt of its early fall; indeed the chiefs of Rass ul Khymah appear so convinced of it, that they have despatched thither a fleet of fine boats to bring off the garrison. The pirates will doubtless in their turn feel the edge and temper of the conqueror's sword. Three of their largest boats, admirably manned and equipped, bore down on the H. C. C. Nautilus off Cape Gardel on her passage towards this port; and very great anxiety is at this moment entertained for the merchant ships which have sailed from hence for the Gulph ports, since the close of the Monsoon.

Altho' the arrival of the Hannah does not put us in possession of any late news, yet it has been the means, thro' the kindness of our friends, of supplying us with papers for the latter part of May & beginning of June which we had not previously seen, and from which we have made a few interesting extracts. We have also found some returns of members in the papers towards the end of June which have not been before published here.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet C. F. Polly, Infantry.
Captain J. Hall, 2d Batt. 15th Regt. M. I.
Cornet G. J. C. Paul, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
Lieut. J. Robson, European Regiment.
Assist. Surgeon John Llewellin.
Captain A. Morse, M. B. P. S. F.
Lieut. and Adjut. Liegaton, 1st B. 7th Regt.
2d Lieut. Geo. Rose Lyons, Artillery.
Captain H. A. Harvey, Barrack Mr. N. D. G.
Lieut. D. W. Shaw, 2d B. 10th Regt.
Lieut. Colonel Stewart, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. B. McMahon, 1st Bat. 8th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon W. Fraser, 1st Bat. 9th Regt.
Captain Archd Robertson, 6th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon Llewellin.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 2d H. C. Ship Ernard, Lieut. D. Jones, from Bengal.

Do. 3d Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Moossa Peerbhoy, from Malwan.

Do. 4th Portuguese, Ship Amelia, Commander Luis Antonio Bolalha, from Rio de Janeiro.

Do. do. H. C. Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, from Malwan.

Do. do. Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Tanerra.

5th H. C. Cruiser Nautilus, Capt. John Hall, from Bushire.

Do. Portuguese Ship Fama Commander Antonio dos Santos Cruize from Rio de Janiero.

Do. Brig Mary, Syrang Bhaya Dewa from Diu.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 1st ship Glorious, Capt. John Paterson, to China.

Do. 2d Portuguese ship Gentil Americano, commander J. E. Barboza to Surat.

Do. do. Grab Shaw Byramgore, Capt. S. T. Ball, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—13 October, Brig Frances Anne, R. Johnson, from Calcutta 5th Sept. 14th, Brig Dotterel' J. W. Fish, from Calcutta 6th Oct.—15th, Brig John Shore, J. Russel, from Calcutta 28th Sept.—16th, Ship Barkworth, Chillingsworth, from Trincomalie 12th Oct.

DEPARTURES.—13th Oct. Ship Eurydice, C. Young for Greenock.—14th, Brig Henrietta, J. Frans, for Colombo.—15th, Ship Success, F. Patrick, for Coveloug and Calcutta—16th, Ship Phœnix, Thompson, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 4th Ar. Ship Sollamun Shaw, Nacoda, Seedy Hamed, from Zinguebar 26th August. Hydrossy, Nacoda, from Cannanore.

5. Portu. Ship Marques de Angenga V. J. da Silva, from Lisbon 11th June.

Amer. Ship Rapid, E. L. Keen, from New York, Madeira 24th May, and Cape de Verdes, 4th June.

Ar. Ship Muzghir Bux, Nacoda Ahmultemby, from Najore 14th Sep.

6. Ship Princess Charlotte, J. W. Kean, from Liverpool 29th May.

Fr. Ship African, Guezenec, from Marseilles 2d ditto.

Arab Ship Fazel Currim, Nacoda, from Judda 6th August.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 5. Ship Union, W.S kitter for Bombay.

Fr. Ship Mabi de la Bourdonnaye, R. Morin, for St. Malo.

6. Brig Minerva, John Russell, for Penang.

Ship Cochin, H. J. Greene, for Mauritius and the Cape.

Ship Good Success, J. Crockett, for China.

7. Norfolk, L. O. Edwards, for London.

8. Mary, J. W. Monteath, for Liverpool.

Ship Charlotte, E. Wilkinson, for Madras.

Arab Ship Humeen Shaw, Nacoda, Abrahim Ben Hussen, to complete her lading for the Red Sea.

Ship Ganges, James Chapman, for Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 29th Oct. at Broach, the Lady of Charles Shubrick, Esq of a daugter.

DEATHS.—At Nawapoara, on the 23d October, Lieut. Samuel Spencer Cotes, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. whose early death is greatly regretted by his corps and friends in general, as a young Officer whose many excellent qualities of heart and mind rendered him a pleasant Companion, a worthy Friend and a credit to the Service of which he was a member.

On Board the Ann, at Sea. Lieut. Mcdonald, of H. M. 65th Regt.

On the 4th Inst. in his 27th year, Lieut. Henry C. Waddington, of the 1st Bat. 11th N. I. son of the late Lieut. Gen. Stafford Waddington.

At Hydrabad on the 17th ulto. Brigadier General Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B.

In Camp at Nagpore on the 25th of Oct. of a malignant jungle fever. Cornet E. Bannerman, of the 6th Madras Cavalry.

This excellent young man (beloved and respected by all who knew him) quitted Madras before he had recovered from a dangerous illness and braved the inclemency of the Monsoon in order to join his Corps then in the field. He fell a victim to his zeal for the service.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 12th October Louisa, wife of Colonel Mandeville, of the 25th Regt. N. I. aged 23.

On the 14th October George Parry Stockdale, second son of the late Thomas Richard Stockdale, Esq. of Madras.

At Trichinopoly, on the 7th Oct. Peter Papps, Esq. Surgeon H. M. 52d Regiment.

At Camp near Hoobly, with the Cholera Morbus, on the 17th October Mr. H. W. Hiott, Conductor of Ordnance.

On the 13th October Mr. W. Wallis.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 3d Oct. Capt. C. H. Bean, to Miss C. E. Ripley.

On the 8th of August last, Lieut. Prevor, His Majesty's 17th Foot, to Miss M. Hiscocks.

At Cawnpore, on the 6th Sept. Lieut. William Bateman, H. M. 87th Regiment, to Miss Mary Ann Walters, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Walters.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th Oct. the Lady of Captain Archibald Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Son.

On the 2d Oct. the Lady of Adam Ogilvie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 6th Oct. Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a Son.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 6th Sept. the Lady of Frederick Nepean, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 25th August, the Lady of Benjamin Babington, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 13th Oct. Lieut. John Riddle, Assistant Surveyor General.

In Fort William, on the 4th Oct. of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. H. C. A. Browne, recently arrived as a Cadet on this Establishment.

On the 10th Oct. Mr. John Denney, Chief Officer of the Ship Sovereign, aged 35 years.

Drowned, on Friday evening last, the 9th Oct. opposite Sulkeah Ghaut, Mr. Samuel Hickey, aged 19 years.

At Chinsurah, on the 5th Oct. Miss Antonet Elizabeth Michel, Daughter of Lieutenant Commandant P. Michel.

SYDNEY.

MARRIAGE.—By Special Licence, at the Church of St. Philip, on Monday the 1st June, William Buchannan Lamb, Esq. Lieut. R. N. and Commander of the Ship Batavia, to Charlotte Sarah Willoe, eldest daughter of William Gore, Esq. Provost Marshal of this Territory.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Yesterday afternoon 27th. May, were married by special licence, by the Bishop of London, at the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne's house in Albemarle-street, Court Luci, to Miss Maria Giffard, ther Ladyship's fourth daughter. The bride was given away by the Marquis of Anglesea, by proxy for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The bride-maids were Lady Jane Paget and Miss M. Sheridan. Among the distinguished personages present at the ceremony were —the Earl of Lauderdale, Earl Westmoreland, Earl Winchelsea, Countess Brendalbane, Miss Finch, and Mr. and Mrs. Seipe The happy couple, after partaking, with the company, of an elegant collation of every delicacy, set off in at hand-some chariot and four spirited horses on a visit to Hertfordshire.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

3*d October*, 1818.

We have great pleasure in reporting the arrival of the Ship Moira Capt. Hornblow, from Calcutta.—She anchored in these roads late yesterday evening, and brings with her a reinforcement of Troops for the service of Ceylon, consisting of the Head Quarters, and Grenadier Company of H. M. 59th Regt. under the Command of Lieut. Col. Alex. McLeod C. B.

Accounts from Galle have reached us mentioning the loss of the Brig Industry off Dodandowe.—She sailed from Bombay on the 2d September bound to Colombo—no Lives were lost, but the greatest part of the Cargo is damaged —Mr. Dickson the Master Attendant of Galle was on the spot giving every assistance in his power towards saving the property on account of the Owners.

The summary of last week's intelligence from the Interior may be given in a few words: the report from every quarter of the country occupied by our troops is, cessation of hostilities, surrender of arms, and unqualified submission. The number of stand of arms already received must be very considerable, though we have not yet seen any exact report: but the details that have been transmitted of more than 300 in one place 200 in another and 100 in several others would amount to a large total. The Kandyans have learnt by the severe lesson of experience that resistance and deception are equally vain. Wherever they come in they are told that their submission without their arms will not be received.

It is with sincere concern we communicate to the public the death of Major Coxon of H. M. 1st Ceylon Regt, on the 27th ultimo at Alipoot in Ouva.

Madras Intelligence.

We congratulate our friends at the Presidency on the return of fine weather. There is something very cheering in the re-appearance of the sun, after such an unprecedented continuance of rain, and we may venture to hope for a week or two of fair weather before the setting in of the North East Monsoon.

That dreadful visitant the Spasmodic Cholera has at length reached Madras, but the wise measures of the Medical Board have been so ably and so promptly put into effect by Government that we trust its ravages at the place are likely to be comparatively small. Our Medical Gentlemen deserve the utmost credit for their skill and activity on this occasion; every danger appears to have been foreseen, and every caution to have been adopted, so that we understand the number of cases, which was never very great, is even already very much diminished.

The Flag Staff at Fort St. George was lowered on Thursday last the 15th instant, according to annual custom.

On Thursday last arrived the Ship Barkworth, Captain Chillingsworth, from Trincomalie the 12th instant. This vessel brings back the Head Quarters of H. M. 86th Regiment. We are happy to find that the rebellion in Ceylon is so completely quelled that it was not even thought necessary to land the Troops—There is now no doubt of the Island being shortly restored to perfect tranquility.

[*Madras Courier Oct.* 20, 1818.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major W. C. Oliver, 1st Bat. 6th N. I. Capt T. King, 14th N. I. Surgeon Colin Rogers, C. E. V. B. Lieut. Courtayne, 69th Foot, Assistant Surgeon Robert Hunter, Residency Tanjore.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs.	Buy. Ans.	Oct. 12, 1818.	Sell. Rs.	Sell. Ans.
7	4	Six per Cent. Loan	8	0
		Obligation Disc.		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER 8, 1818.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1818.

Mr. G. J. Morris, Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1818.

Mr. J. Campbell, Assistant to the Magistrate of Nuddeah.

Information from Caubul of a late date, communicates an account of the perpetration of a most diabolical act of atrocity. The Prince Kamraun, son of Shah Mahmood, appears to have invited Futtih Khan, his father's Vizier, to a meeting under promises of friendship, and as soon as he had got him in his power, arrested him, together with several of his Officers, who were treacherously put to death. It is reported, though not confirmed, that Futtih Khan shared the same fate.

The subscriptions to the Saugor Island Fund already exceed the sum resolved upon as sufficient to enable the Society to commence its labours. The scheme however is still only preparatory and in the shape of a proposal. It is not improbable that the Government may undertake this great and important work at the public expense.

[*Govt. Gazette. Oct.* 8, 1818.

Government having determined to send a Detachment of European Troops to Bombay, and an additional body of Native Trops to Ceylon: several vessels have been tendered as Transports, and ordered It is said that the Native Troops, intended to be sent to Ceylon, will be Volunteers from different Crops, some of which are already on their way to this Presidency.

Accounts from Muttra to the 21st ultimo, state that Scindia is proceeding on a pilgrimage to Muttra, to pass the ensuing Dussara. The officer commanding, has been ordered to meet him on the frontier, with an Honorary Guard, and to receive him with distinguished honors.

Bajee Row had reached Chittoor Gurh, & was proceeding slowly towards Ajmere—It is thought that he cannot reach that place before the end of next month, or the beginning of November.

Brigadier Arnold has obtained possession of all places which were refractory in the Battie country and the Nagore territory, and had ordered back the 1st Regiment Cavalry, Train, &c. &c.; but disturbances having broken out among the Seik's Chiefs between Kernaul and the Setledge, the 1st Cavalry and Artillery were recalled, and the Brigadier was preparing to march in that direction to quell the disturbances.

Affairs in Rajpootana are far from being settled,—almost all the Takoors and old families are turbulent and refractory, and will not submit to the Rájah's authority without a military force;— the rains however have been so exceedingly heavy as to put a stop nearly to all Military operations. In the Cold season the troops may have a good deal to do, but matters will soon be settled.

[*India Gazette Oct.* 12.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Tenders of shipping having been made to the Marine Board of this Presidency, for the conveyance of troops to Ceylon and Bombay; the following vessels were ordered to be surveyed for this service:

Mary Anne,	Elizabeth,	James Scott,
Lord Hungerford,	Heroine,	Boyne,
Lady Kennaway,	Cornwallis,	Anne Amelia,
Sherburne,	Liverpool,	Friendship,
Pascoe,	William Petrie.	

[*Calcutta Journal. Oct.* 13 1818.

SYDNEY GAZETTE.

OCTOBER 18, 1817.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Government House, Windsor,
Monday, 6th October, 1817

His Excellency the Governor feels particular pleasure in publicly announcing the safe Return of John Oxley, Esq. Surveyor General, with the party that accompanied him in an Expedition to the Westward of the Blue Mountains, to trace the Course of the lately discovered River Lachlan, and to ascertain the Soil, Capabilities, and Productions of the Country through which it was expected to pass in its Course to the Sea. Mr. Oxley's return to Bathurst took place on the 29th of August last, after an absence of nineteen weeks.

Anxious to give publicity to the result of so important an Expedition, and which has excited such a general interest, His Excellency is pleased to order and direct that the following Letter, comprising a summary Abstract of the Tour, and transmitted by Mr. Oxley on his Return to Bathurst, on the 30th of August, be published for general information.

His Excellency has derived much gratification from Mr. Oxley's very interesting Report of his Tour, and with the very able exertions of himself and his Party in this arduous Expedition; for which he desires that Gentleman will accept his best thanks and acknowledgment; nor is His Excellency less solicitous to express his high sense of the meritorious services and assistance of Mr. Evans, the Deputy Surveyor General, together with all Individuals composing the Party on this Expedition; and His Excellency will feel happy to embrace the earliest opportunity that may offer to represent to His Majesty's Ministers the sense he entertains of the services of those Gentlemen.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary and unexpected termination of the River Lachlan, whereby the sanguine expectations formed on the outset of this Expedition have been disappointed, His Excellency has still the gratification to find that in the judicious Detour made by Mr. Oxley, the "Macquarie River" had been fallen in with, taking a northerly direction, and presenting so distinguished an appearance as to be designated by Mr. Oxley "A River of the first magnitude. The course and direction of this River will become the object of an early Expedition, and His Excellency trusts the result will amply compensate for the disappointment of the hopes entertained of the River Lachlan.

The Governor would have availed himself of making this public testimony of his sense of Mr. Oxley's services, and of the Party under his direction, at an earlier period, had not an extraordinary pressure of public business interfered to prevent it.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

"*Bathurst, 30th August*, 1817.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency with my arrival at this place last evening, with the Persons comprising the Expedition to the Westward, which Your Excellency was pleased to place under my direction.

"Your Excellency is already informed of my proceedings up to 30th April. The limits of a letter will not permit me to enter at large into the occurrences of nineteen weeks; and as I shall have the honor of waiting on Your Excellency in a few days, I trust you will have the goodness to excuse the summary account I now offer to your Excellency.

"I proceeded down the Lachlan in company with the boats until the 12th May, the country rapidly descending until the waters of the River rose to a level with it, and, dividing into numerous branches, inundated the country to the West and N W. prevented any further progress in that direction, the River itself being lost among marshes. Up to this point it had received no accession of waters from either side; but on the contrary was constantly dissipating in lagoons and swamps.

"The impossibility of proceeding further in conjunction with the boats being evident, I determined upon maturer deliberation to haul them up, and divesting ourselves of every thing that could possibly be spared, proceed with the horses loaded with the additional provisions from the boats, on such a course towards the coast as would intersect any stream that might arise from the divided waters of the Lachlan.

"In pursuance of this plan I quitted the River on the 17th May (mentioned by mistake in the last Gazette the 11th,) taking a S. W. course towards Cape Northumberland, as the best one to answer my intended purpose. I will not here detail the difficulties and privations we experienced in passing through a barren and desolate country, without any water but such rain water as was found remaining in holes and the crevices of rocks. I continued this course until the 9th June; when having lost two horses through fatigue and want, and the others in a deplorable condition, I changed our course to North, along a range of lofty hills running in that direction, as they afforded the only means of procuring water, until we should fall in with some running stream. On this course I continued till the 23d June, when we again fell in with a stream, which we had at first some difficulty to recognize as the Lachlan, it being little larger than one of the branches of it where it was quitted on the 17th May.

"I did not hesitate a moment to pursue the course of this stream, not that the nature of the country or its own appearance in any manner indicated that it would become navigable, or was even permanent, but I was unwilling that

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

INGRATITUDE.

If 'midst the gloomy Catalogue of vice,
The dark, enfuriate, black forbidden train;
We one distinguish of a deeper die,
Sure 'tis *Ingratitude*: whose erect crest
With snaky front stalks hideous to the view
And blasts the look, as gazing on the fiend
We start aghast, shrink back, and loath the sight,
And mourn, and deprecate, the guilty form.
What's he, who moulded in a human frame
And taught to know; and knowing feels the glow,
The gen'rous glow, which animates the breast
Of him or her whom Heav'n's image wears
And teaches kindness, charity and love;
Who turns not from, and with indignant frown
Salutes the wretch, whose ghastly haggard frame
Proclaims Ingratitude, that hellish vice,
To hold firm seat within his guilty breast?
It lately chanced, in unsuspicious hour,
I met the fiend and marked his wily course.
How was my soul appal'd, my frame convulsed,
My feelings shook, and all myself subdued
When I the sad, the dread d'scov'ry made.
E'en as the whirlwind with impetuous course
Resistless steers its dark impending way
And with its progress spreads destruction round—
Did the deep blow my every sense o'rwhelm
And plunge me in the chaos of despair.
Yes 'twas a blow that, unprepared to ward,
Spent its full force upon my fenceless frame:
For when I met the' unnat'ral hostile foe
'Twas then I thought I might have clasp'd a friend:
'Twas in the breast where, in my gay ideas,
True virtue dwelt and purity reign'd queen:
'Twas even there where I my soul reposed,
Had fixed my friendship and evinced my truth,
And in return received th'assurance prompt
That mutual was the feeling I profess'd.
But Oh! 'Twas there I found eng-ender'd deep
The blackest fiend of fratricidal wrath,
And as I spread, ingenuous spread my arms
T'embrace sincere fraternal friendship pure,
Th' envenom'ed shaft with rankest poison tipt
Was level'd at me, and inflicted wounds
Which none can feel save those who've felt the smart,
The poignant-smart of black ingratitude.

AN INJURED MAN.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

the smallest doubt should remain of any navigable waters falling Westward into the sea, between the limits pointed out in my Instructions.

" I continued along the banks of the stream until the 8th July, it having taken during this period a westerly direction, and passing thro' a perfectly level country, barren in the extreme, and being evidently at periods entirely under water. To this point it had been gradually diminishing, and spreading its waters over stagnated lagoons and morasses, without receiving any stream that we knew of during the whole extent of its course. The banks were not more than three feet high, and the marks of food on the shrubs and bushes shewed that at times it rose between two and three feet higher, causing the whole country to become a marsh, and altogether uninhabitable.

" Further progress westward, had it been possible, was now useless, as there was neither hill or rising ground of any kind within the compass of our view, which was only bounded by the horizon in every quarter, entirely devoid of timber, except a few diminutive gums on the very edge of the stream might be so termed. The water in the bed of the lagoon, as it might now properly be denominated, was stagnant, its breadth about 20 feet, and the heads of grass growing in it shewed it to be about three feet deep.

" This originally unlooked for and truly singular termination of a River, which we had anxiously hoped and reasonably expected would have led to a far different conclusion, filled us with the most painful sensations. We were full 500 miles West of Sydney, and nearly in its latitude; and it had taken us ten weeks of unremitted exertion to proceed so far. The nearest part of the coast about Cape Bernonilli, had it been accessible" was distant about 150 miles. We had demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that no river whatever could fall into the sea between Cape Otway and Spencer's Gulph, at least none deriving their waters from the Eastern coast; and that the country South of the parallel of 31° and West of the meridian of 147° 30' E. was uninhabitable and useless for all the purposes of Civilized Man.

" It now became my duty to make our remaining resources as extensively useful to the Colony as our circumstances would allow: these were much diminished: an accident to one of the boats in the outset of the Expedition had deprived us of the one third of our dry provisions, of which we had originally but 18 weeks, and we had been in consequence for some time on a reduced ration of two quarts of flour per man per week. To return to the depot by the route we had come would have been as useless as impossible; and seriously considering the spirit of your Excellency's Instructions, I determined upon the most mature deliberation to take such a route, on our return, as would I hoped best comport with your Excellency's views, had our present situation ever been contemplated.

" Returning down the Lachlan, I recommenced the survey of it from the point in which it was made the 23d June, intending to continue up its banks until its connection with the marshes where we quitted it on the 17th May was satisfactorily established, as also to ascertain if any streams might have escaped our research. The connection with all the points of the survey previously ascertained was completed between the 19th July and the 3d August. In the space passed over within that period, the River had divided into various branches, and formed three fine lakes, which, with one near the determination of our journey westward, were the only considerable pieces of water we had yet seen; and I now estimated that the River from the place where first made by Mr. Evans, had run a course, taking all its windings, of upwards 1200 miles, a length of course altogether unprecedented, when the single nature of the River is considered, and that its original is its only supply of water during that distance.

" Crossing at this point, it was my intention to take a N. E. course, to intersect the country, and if possible ascertain what had become of the Macquarie River, which it was clear had never joined the Lachlan.—This course led us through a country to the full as bad as any we had yet seen, and equally devoid of water, the want of which again much distressed us. On the 7th August the scene began to change, and the country to assume a very different aspect; we were now quitting the neighbourhood of the Lachlan, and had passed to the N. E. of the high range of hills which on this parallel bounds the low country to the North of that River. To the N. W. and North the country was high and open, with good forest land; and on the 10th we had the satisfaction to fall in with the first stream running northerly. This renewed our hopes of soon falling in with the Macquarie, and we continued upon the same course, occasionally inclining to the eastward until the 19th, passing through a fine luxuriant country, well watered, crossing in that space of time nine streams, having a northerly course through rich valleys, the country in every direction being moderately high and open, and generally as fine as can be imagined.

" No doubt remained upon our minds that those streams fell into the Macquarie, and to view it before it received such an accession was our first wish. On the 19th we were gratified by falling in with a River running through a most beautiful country, and which I should have been well contented to have believed the River we were in search of. Accident led us down this stream about a mile, when we were surprised by its junction with a River coming from the South, of such width and magnitude as to dispel all doubts as to this last being the River we had so long anxiously looked for. Short as our resources were, we could not resist the temptation this beautiful country offered us, to remain two days on the junction of the Rivers, for the purpose of examining the vicinity to as great an extent as possible.

" Our examination increased the satisfaction we had previously felt; as far as the eye could reach, in every direction a rich and picturesque country extended, abounding in limestone, slate, good timber, and every other requisite that could render an uncultivated country desirable. The soil cannot be excelled; whilst a noble River of the first magnitude afforded the means of conveying its productions from one part to the other. Where I quitted it, its course was northerly, and we were then North of the parallel of Port Stephens, being in latitude 32° 45 S. and 148° 58' E. longitude.

" It appeared to me that the Macquarie had taken a N. N. W. course from Bathurst, and that it must have received immense accessions of water in its course from that place. We viewed it at a period best calculated to form an accurate judgment of its importance, when it was neither swelled by floods beyond its natural and usual height, or constracted within its proper limits by summer droughts; of its magnitude, when it should have received the streams we had crossed, independent of any it may receive from the East, which from the boldness and height of the country I presume must be at least as many, some idea may be formed, when at this point it exceeded in breadth and apparent depth the Hawkesbury at Windsor. Many of the branches were of grander and more extended proportion than the admired one on the Nepean River, from the Warragamba to Emu Plains.

" Resolving to keep as near the River as possible during the remainder of our course to Bathurst, and endeavour to ascertain at least on the West side what waters fell into it, on the 22d we proceeded up the River, and between the point quitted, & Bathurst, crossed the sources of numberless streams all running into the Macquarie; two of them were nearly as large as that River itself at Bathurst. The country from whence all these streams derive their source was mountainous and irregular, and appeared equally so on the East side of the Macquarie. This description of country extended to the immediate vicinity of Bathurst; but to the West of these lofty ranges the country was broken into low grassy hills and fine valleys, watered by rivulets rising on the West side of the Mountains, which on their Eastern side pour their waters directly into the Macquarie. These Westerly streams appeared to me to join that which at first sight I had taken for the Macquarie, and, united, fall into it at the point on which it was first discovered on the 19th inst.

We reached this place last evening without a single accident having occurred during the whole progress of the Expedition, which from this point has encircled within the parallels of 34° 30, S and 32° S and between the Meridians of 149° 43' E. and 143° 40' E. a space of nearly one thousand miles.

I shall hasten to lay before Your Excellency the journals, charts, & drawings, explanatory of the various occurrences of our diversified route; infinitely gratified, if our exertions should appear to your Excellency commensurate with your expectations, and the ample means which your care and liberality placed at my disposal.

" I feel the most particular pleasure in informing your Excellency of the obligations I am under to Mr. Evans, the Deputy Surveyor, for his able advice and cordial co-operation throughout the Expedition; and as far as his previous researches had extended, the accuracy and fidelity of his narration was fully exemplified.

" It would perhaps appear presuming in me to hazard an opinion upon the merits of persons engaged in a pursuit of which I have little knowlege:—The extensive and valuable collection of plants formed by Mr. A. Cunningham, the King's botanist, & Mr. C. Frazer, the Colonial Botanist, will best evince to your Excellency the unwearied industry and zeal bestowed in the collection and preservation of them;—in every other respect they also merit the highest praise.

" From the nature of the greater part of the country passed over, our mineralogical collection is but small; Mr. S. Parr did as much as could be done in that branch, and throughout endeavoured to render himself as useful as possible.

" Of the men on whom the chief care of the horses and baggage devolved, it is impossible to speak in too high terms. Their conduct in periods of considerable privation, was such as must redound to their credit; and their orderly regular, and obedient behaviour, could not be exceeded. It may be principally attributed to their care and attention that we lost only three horses; and that, with the exception of the loss of the dry provisions already mentioned, no other accident happened during the course of it:—I most respectfully beg leave to recommend them to your Excellency's favourable notice and consideration.

" I trust your Excellency will have the goodness to excuse any omissions or inaccuracies that may appear in this letter:—the messenger setting out immediately will not allow me to revise or correct it."

" I have the honor to remain,
" with the greatest respect,
" your Excellency's most obedient
" and humble Servant,
(signed "J. OXLEY, Surveyor General."

" *To His Excellency Governor Macquarie, &c. &c. &c.*

(true copy) "J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE COURIER.

MAY 28, 1818.

A most gratifying statement was made last night in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the revenue at the present moment was increasing in the ratio of 100,000*l* per week. The Right Hon. Gentleman also re-stated what he said on the preceding evening, that it was extremely improbable he should have occasion to raise any money by funding next year, as he had funded to so large an amount during the present one.

The Bill for amending the Regency Act with respect to the custody of his Majesty's person, has been printed. After providing for the increase of her Majesty's Council, in the way already known, it proceeds to enact, that in case Parliament shall be separated at the period of the Queen's demise, a proclamation is to be forthwith issued calling it together within sixty days. If there should be no Parliament, at the occurrence of such event, and in case it should happen before the day of meeting appointed by writ of summons, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting either on the day appointed, or within sixty days. If the event shall happen on or after the day appointed by such writ, then a proclamation is to be issued in like manner for the Parliament to meet within sixty days The last clause enacts that nothing in the present Bill is to affect the provisions of any other Act providing for the meeting of Parliament.

MAY 29, 1818.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 1.

Rumour has been for some time busy in this city with the designs now on foot against the Spanish provinces beyond the Sabine. It is currently reported that the French exiles in the United States formed a plan some time since for taking possession of the province of Texas, with perhaps in the adjoining country, called Provinces Internaes. A subscription was raised amongst the most wealthy, to defray the incidental expenses. M. Girard is said to have subscribed 50,000 dollars, and Joseph Buonaparte, Marshall Grouchy, &c. are also believed to have contributed largely. Some have gone so far as to assert, that the leaders notified the Spanish Minister at Washington of their intention to colonize the above province, where they were willing to acknowledge the supremacy of old Spain, in case she allowed them to remain undisturbed.

We should have treated all this as idle rumour, had not the letter from Natchitoches set the matter beyond all question.

(From the Louisiana Gazette.)

The following is a translation of a letter left at this office yesterday:—

"NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 1.

"MR. EDITOR—I request you to insert the annexed note in your Journal, in answer to the letter from Natchitoches of the 16 March.

"The French colonists who have gone to reunite on the river Trinity, have had no other object than to choose productive lands, where it would be possible for than to procure labourers and cattle on good terms, and to promptly obtain good productions. They seek the advantages that a rich soil can offer to men active and laborious; they have no other desire than to cultivate it and there enjoy the tranquillity necessary to the prosperity of their establishment. They have nothing in common with those meetings which have taken place in the neighbouring parts, and will never busy themselves either with privateering or smuggling, or any other operation which could make them a subject of inquietude for any people.

"H. LALLEMAND."

We are glad to learn from the above letter that the object of these exiles is peaceable. They however announce the intention of settling on the Trinity; but are they not aware that the United States claim both banks of the river? Have they got permission from the President for their settlement; and if not, are they aware that the law authorises him to drive them off by force of arms; And again why has such large provision of munitions of war been laid in? If our information is not incorrect, the writer of the above letter, a few days ago, caused 40 barrels of powder to be deposited in the magazine on the other side of the river; and there are doubtless many other notes of warlike preparation that have not come to our knowledge. We could never take pen in hand against any reasonable plan for ameliorating the situation of gallant and

(continued in the Supplement)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

unfortunate exiles, but we conceive the very nature of their enterprise productive of this result —either they will be attacked and cut in pieces by the Spaniards, or they will defeat them and be thus led on to the conquest of Mexico. In either case much bloosehed much ensue, and the event can be of no advantage to the United States.

MAY 30, 1818.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yesterday, to take into consideration a Bill now in progress through the House of Commons, for consolidating the several Acts relative to the Hiring of the Company's Shipping.

After much discussion on the motion," that the Court do approve of the said Bill," an Amendment, "that the Court of Directors should petition Parliament, that the Bill might not pass into a law, until the whole of the Company's Shipping System should be examined," was negatived, and the original motion carried in the affirmative.

THE ARMY.

A Bill has been brought into the House of Commons, for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the distribution of the effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in service, and the receipt of sums due to Soldiers. It purposes to enact.

1. That all sums of money due in respect of any military clothing, appointments and equipments, or in respect of any quarters, or of any mess or regimental accounts, and all sums of money due to any Agent or paymaster or Quarter-Master, or any other Officer, upon any such account, or on account of any advances made for any such purpose, shall be deemed and taken to be regimental debts, and shall be paid out of any arrears of pay, or out of the effects or the proceeds of the effects, of any Officer or soldier dying while in the service, in such proportion or priority as shall be ordered by the Secretary of War for the time being, and in preference to any other debts, claims, or demands whatsoever, upon the estate and effects of such Officer or soldier.

2. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War to cause all surplus which may remain after satisfying such regimental debts as aforesaid, to be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto.

3. That all such regimental debts shall and may be paid without any probate of any will being obtained, or any letters of administration, or any confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, being taken out by any person; and the surplus only of such arrears of pay and proceeds of any such effects, shall be deemed the personal estate of the deceased, for the payment of any duty in respect of any probate, or of any letters of administration or confirmation of testament, or letters testamentary or dative, or for the purpose of distribution as personal estate.

4. That no person, not being an agent of some regiment, battalion, or corps of his Majesty's Army, or of the Militia, shall receive for any Non-commisioned Officer or soldier, or for any representative or representatives of any Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, any pay or arrears of pay, or any effects, or proceeds of any effects, of any deceased Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, dying while in his Majety's service, unless such person shall be entitled to receive such pay, or effects or proceeds, or any part thereof, as a devisee or next of kin, or executor or administrator of such Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, or shal be duly licenced in the manner hereinafter mentioned for that purpose.

5. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary at War to licence such number of persons as he shall deem fit, not being such army or other agents as aforesaid, to act as agents either generally or within any such part or parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireand, as shall be specified in any such licence, for the receiving for any Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers, or the representatives of any Non-commissioned Officers or soldiers, any pay or arrears of pay, or any effects or proceeds of any effects, of any deceased Non-commissioned Officer or soldier.

During the contest for the Derby at Epsom, on Thursday, a well mounted Dandy, either from ignorance, or intention, or want of jockeyship, placed himself directly in the course, just as the horses were stretching away neck and neck for the goal, by which one of them was entirely thrown out, and a good deal of jostling created among the others. The unfortunate Exquisite instantly perceived the mischief he had caused, and clapping spurs to his Bucephalus, he attempted a precipitate retreat; but the deputy-stewards and course-keepers, with a whole troop of disappointed knowing ones, as instantly commenced the pursuit, and being overtaken, he received, as he fled sans chapeau, a most outrageous horsewhipping, his pursuers never ceasing their merciless flagellations till he was completely off the course.

As a proof of the forwardness and uncommon warmth of the season at this period, two hives of bees, on the farm of Sandilandgat, on the estate of Milton, in the parish of Carluke, Scotland, swarmed on Saturday last, the 23d instant, a circumstance very uncommon so early in the season, as bees seldom swarm in ordinary good seasons till towards the end of June.

On Monday last, at Brighton, a brutal fellow drunk with liquor and passion, after a dispute with his wife at the wholesale fishmarket, suddenly seized his own child, about two years old, from her arms, rushed into the sea with it, breast high, and then, horrible to relate, cast the innocent babe from him. The shrieks of the mother were answered by an assualt upon her person, and an attempt to force her into the water by the object of her terror. The timely interposition of the crowd there, principally fishermen, however, preserved both mother and child from perishing.

JUNE 1st 1818.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE AND PERFORMERS OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

(From a Morning Paper.)

On Saturday a meeting, consisting of most of the Committee and Performers of Drury-lane Theatre, took place in the Saloon, pursuant to a circular notice on a subject of very great interest, particularly to the latter. There were present the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Essex, Lord Yarmouth, Mr. Peter Moore, &c.

Mr. Peter Moore opened the business. He stated, that the circumstances of the Theatre were such as to render it impossible to go on without a very material and immediate change in the receipts at the doors; and as that could not be contemplated, it became necessary to make an application to those who had large salaries at the theatre, with a view of continuing the existence of the concern. He took this opportunity of bearing testimony to the talents of the performers, whose abilities were universally acknowledged, and of admitting that they were fully entitled to the salaries they were paid. At the same time it must be acknowledged that he and his colleagnes had acted upon the most disinterested principles; and the proposition he had to make would, no doubt, be received as proceeding from a motive the most worthy.

The proposition was, that each performer who has upwards of 4*l*. a week should allow a reduction to take place. The graduation should take place according to the extent of the salary. In that of some one-fourth, of others one-third, and in others, where thesalaries were very great, one-half.

The authors looked amazed.

Lord Yarmouth also eulogized the talents of the Company, and declared, that if the proposition was not acceded to, the theatre must be closed.

Mr. DOWTON.—Then let it close. My voice is but the voice of an individual upon the establishment, but I should never relinquish one farthing of my salary. I am ashamed to see a set of Noblemen and Gentlemen attempting to oppress a few individuals. I am myself the Proprietor of many Theatres in the country, by some of which I lost 40*l*. a week, and I should blush to call the performers together to give up a shilling for my benefit. Talk of Noblemen! I would not wish to offend people of rank, but I don't think them superior either in feeling or judgment to other people.

A conversation took place, in which it was said by a Committee-man, that he knew but of three persons who had engagements.

Mrs. Bartley observed, that the principle of refusing to recognize engagements might be acted upon by any new Committee, and attempts, of course, made to deprive the performers of their salaries at every new appointment.

Committee-man.—If we allow a fortnight's salary to each of you, will you accept of the proposition?

Actors.—No, no, no compromise; we will have our bond.

Mr. Dowton (addressing himself to the Committee.)—If you are in want of money, I'll give you a draft for 500*l*. on my banker, by which you will be enabled to go on a little time.

The Committee then wished to know whether they would consent to give the concern credit for their salaries during the season?

Mr, Dowton.—I have no objection provided you give me security.

Committee-man.—Security! Can yon expect that we will give you personal security?

Mi Dowton.—Certainly; if you do not, we can't give credit.

It was then intimated to the Committee, that the performers wished to be left to themselves, in order to come to a regular decision. The Committee withdrew, and the proposition was negatived, there being about 5 hands for it, and thirty against it.

Immediately after the decision all the lower orders about the Theatre rushed into the Saloon, and seemed willing to promote the views of the Committee by their votes, but it was too late.

The Order in Council in Saturday's Gazette, which will be found another part, is of great commercial importance, giving to Halifax (Nova Scotia), and St. John's (New Brunswick), all the privileges of free ports. This measure of the British Government is of course occasioned by the recent enactment of America, entitled the," Navigation Act." which prohibited all direct intercourse with the British West Indies. By the present regulations, the produce of America will be shipped to Halifax, St. John's, or Bermuda, there landed, and sent to their ultimate destination: the vessels bringing lumber. provisions, &c. to these ports, will in return take West India produce, British manufactures, &c.

There is no doubt that the recent changes will throw trade out of its usual channel; but we are truly gratified to find, that all commercial men agree that they will be most beneficial to the trade of Great Britain, and will immediately give to our North American Colonies a degree of importance which could not have been anticipated. The lumber and cured fish, which are the two articles of the greatest importance in this traffic, will ultimately be entirely supplied by British America.

Saturday's Gazette contains an Order in Council, permitting, under the provisions of an Act of the present Session, until further order made thereon, the importation into St. John's, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, in British built vessels, or those of friendly States, of scantling, planks, staves, heading-boards, shingles, hoops, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, pitch, tar, turpentine, fruits, seeds and tobacco; provided that such articles shall in all cases where the same shall be imported in foreign vessels, be of the growth, the produce, or manufacture of the country to which vessels importing the same shall belong; and permitting the exportation from the said port of any gypsum, grind-stones, or other produce or manufacture of the said provinces, and also any produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in the West Indies, or any goods whatever which shall have been legally imported into the provinces; provided that none of the said articles shall be exported from the ports above named, to any foreign country or place, in any foreign vessel, unless such foreign vessel shall belong to the country to which the said articles shall be exported.

JUNE 3.

Captain Macra, Aid-de-Camp to the Marquis of Hastings, arrived yesterday at the India House, with intelligence from Head-quarters to the end of December.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

THE KING V. JOSEPH MERCERON.

This morning, pursuant to the order made by the Court on Monday last, this defendant was brought up to receive sentence, in consequence of his conviction on two indictments in the Sittings after last Term.

At half-past ten he was conducted into Court in custody of the Tipstaffs, and Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced the judgment of the Court as follows:

"Joseph Merceron, you are to receive the sentence of the Court upon two indictments, which have been preferred against you. One offence charged against you is committed in your character of Treasurer of the Poor of the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and the other in your character of a Magistrate of this County. The first of these indictments charged that you fraudulently, clandestinely and unlawfully inserted in your accounts, as such Treasurer, a sum of 935*l*. 1s. 3d. and fraudulently, clandestinely, and unlawfully appropriated it to your own use; and the other indictment charges you with corruptly and unlawfully authorising certain persons, whose names are mentioned, to keep public-houses in this county. On these two indictments respectively you have been found guilty, and upon the discussion that the case has since undergone, the Counsel in your behalf rather strongly insinuated that prejudice might have had a material influence upon those verdicts which were so given; and, on that account, it becomes necessary shortly to detail some of the circumstances of the case; because it would make a very material difference in the punishment, if the verdicts were not completely to the satisfaction of those who have to pass the judgment of the Court on you.

[His Lordship here entered into a summary exposition of the evidence on each indictment, and thus proceeded:]

"Now, shortly before the licencing day in 1815, you sent for one of the witnesses to your own office; it was not, therefore, a casual meeting, [and you made to him observations which were calculated to prevent that disclosure of the circumstances relative to Public-houses, which ought to have been made to all the Magistrates. He represents to you that he shall have some difficulty with respect to the oath he is bound to take, and your answer on that occasion, is a great and considerable aggravation of your offence; and in the presence of of Sir Daniel Williams you prevented him from making that disclosure which it is his duty to make. The same observations apply to another of the witnesses; and if a person who is acting under the sanction of an office for a long series of years, as you have been, intimates to a party that an oath is a mere matter of form, certainly the offence is of as bad and wicked a nature as it well could be.

"The Court has taken into its consideration every one of the circumstances of the case. It is not by any means inattentive to the character and situation in life, which, down to this period of time, you hve filled; and it recollects that the degradation which you must necessarily suffer by these very proper convictions, on these several indictments, supported as they have been by the most clear and conclusive evidence, must embitter, in a great degree, the residue of your life. That is a permanent punishment, and in that respect the Court may alleviate the punishment which it is about to pass. The Court also wil feel it their bounden duty to represent to the Lord Chancellor, that these convictions have taken place, and will report to his Lordship the sentences that shall be passed, in order to give him an opportunity of exercising his discretion whether it will be right that you should any longer fill that high and distinguished situation which you have hitherto filled. The Court also take into their consideration what has happened since these convictions, and they recollect you have not only restored the money you so fraudulently embezzled, but also restored it with interest. That operates as an alleviation to the pe-

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ebuniary punishment the Court would have felt found to inflict, and taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, this Court doth order and adjudge—that, for the first of these offences you do pay to the King a fine of 200*l.* and be imprisoned six calendar months in the prison of this Court; & for the other of these offences, that you be imprisoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the end of the former six months; and that you be further imprisoned until the aforesaid fine be paid.

During the whole of this proceeding the defendant appeared deeply affected, and quitted the Court in the custody of the Tipstaffs, under evident impressions of considerable emotion. He was immediately conveyed to the King's Bench prison in a hackney-coach.

JUNE 22d.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Oxford—J. A. Wright and St. John.
Yarmouth—Anson and Rumbold.
Plymouth—Sir W. Congreve and Sir T. B. Martin.
Rochester—James Barnet and Lord Binning.
Wigan—Sir R. H. Leigh and J. Hodson.
Ilchester—Sir Isaac Coffin and D. Merrett.
Chippenham—Marquis of Blandford and W. Miles.
Stafford (Borough)—Benyon and J. Homfray.
Stafford (County)—Earl Gower and E. Littleton.
Newcastle (Northumberland) Sir M. W. Ridley and C. Ellison.
Ashburton—Sir L. Palk and Mr. Serjeant Copley.
Totness—J. P. Courtenay and W. Holmes.
Lostwithiel—Sir R. Wigram and A. C. Grant.
Truro—Lord F. Somerset and Tomline.
Northallerton—Lord Lascelles and H. Pierse.
Launceston—James Brudgen and P. B. Beller.
Dartmouth—A. H. Holdsworth and John Bastard.
Knaresborough—Sir J. M'Intosh and Right Hon. G. Tierney.
Durham (City)—Wharton and Taylor.
Grantham—Sir W. E. Welby and Hon. Ed. Cust.
St. Albans—Lord C. S. Churchill and W. T. Robarts.
Newark—Sir W. H. Clinton and H. Willoughby.
Aldborough (Yurk)—H. Fynes and G. V. Vernon.
Boroughbridge—M. Lawson and G. Mundy.
Higham Ferrars—W. Plomer.
Rye—Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot and P. Brown.
Winchelsea—H. Brougham and G. Mills.
Thirsk—R. Frankland and R. G. Russell
Helston—Lord James Townshend and H. Hudson.
Bodmin—D. Gilbert and T. Braddyll.
Exeter—Courtenay and Newman.
Haverfordwest—W. H. Scourfield.
Bridgenorth—T. Whitmore and Sir T. J. J. Jones.
Richmond (Yorkshire)—Lord Maitland and T. Dundas.
Bishop's Castle—W. Clive and General Robinson.
Hertford—Viscount Cranbourne.
Barnstaple—Sir M. Lopez and ——Ommaney.
Bristol—R. H. Davis and E. Protheroe.
Bewdley—W. A. Roberts, jun.
Flint (Borough)—Sir E. P. Lloyd.
Clitheroe—Hon. R. Curzon and Hon. W. Cust.
Denbigh (Borough)—J. W. Griffith.
Tamworth—Sir R. Peel and W. Peel.
Morpeth—W. Ord and H. H. W. Howard.
Hythe—J. B. Taylor and Sir J. Perring.
Pembroke—J. H. Allen.
Wotton Basset—Colonel Ellison and Mr. Money.
Monmouth (Borough)—Marquis of Worcester.
Bridgewater—G. Pocock and W. Astell.

STATE OF POLLS.

EXETER, JUNE 19.
Courtenay, 790—Newman, 625—Northmore, 293.
BRIDGEWATER, JUNE 19.
Astell, 225—Pocock, 185—Moggeridge, 164—Parkins, 123.
HEREFORD, JUNE 20.
Cocks, 139—Symonds, 98—Scudamore, 73.
GLOUCESTER, JUNE 20.
Webb, 806—Berkeley, 764.—Cooper, 754.
OXFORD, JUNE 20.
Wright, 530—St. John, 389—Lockhart, 352.
TAUNTON, JUNE 20.
Baring, 323—Burroughs, 204—Collins, 164.
HULL, JUNE 20.
Mitchell, 1324—Graham, 1074—Staniforth, 1036.
The Poll is closed; Mr. Staniforth has demanded a scrutiny, which is granted.
IPSWICH, JUNE 20.
Cricket, 415—Newton, 410—Baring, 371—Bolton, 345.
YARMOUTH, JUNE 20.
Anson, 780—Rumbold, 760—Lacon, 651—Lofius, 612.
ROCHESTER, JUNE 20.
Barnett, 401—Binning, 380—Torrens, 173.
LIVERPOOL, JUNE 20.
Canning, 882—Gascoigne, 762—Sefton, 532.
BERWICK, JUNE 19.
Allan, 194—St. Paul 187—Campbell, 57—Ossulston, 47.
PRESTON, JUNE 20.
Crompton, 231—Horrocks, 230—Hornby, 226.
SOUTHAMPTON, JUNE 20.
Chamberlayne, 361—Crespigney, 357—Ashtown, 294.
PENRYN, JUNE 19.
Hawkins, 156—Swan, 58—Anderdon, 98.
NEWCASTLE UNDER-LYME.
Kinnersley, 331—Wilmot, 299—Bougbey, 233.
WORCESTER, JUNE 19.
Deerhurst, 978—Gordon, 634—Davies, 742.

JUNE 24, 1818.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

BUCKINGHAM—W. S. Lowndes and Earl Temple.
HERTFORD (County)—Sir J. S. Sebright and Hon. T. Brand.
BEDFORD (County)—Marquis of Tavistock and J. Osborn.
SURREY—G. H. Sumner and J. Dennison.
ESSEX—J. A. Houblon and C. C. Western.
GLOUCESTER (County)—Lord E. Somerset and Sir W. B. Guise.
NORFORK—J. W. Coke and E. Wodehouse.
HEYTESBURY—Hon. G. J. W. A. Ellis and Hon. W. H. J. Scott.
DENBIGH, RUTHIN, AND HOLT—J. W. Griffith.
BEAUMARIS—F. Lewis.
WENLOCK—Hon. J. B. Simpson & C. W. Forrester.
NEWPORT—C. Duncombe and Sir S. T. W. Holmes, Bart.
ST. IVES—Sir W. Stirling, Bart. and S. Stephens.
PENRYN—Sir C. Hawkins.
SHOREHAM—Sir C. M. Burrell and J. M. Lloyd.
FLINT—Sir E. P. Lloyd.
CARLISLE—Sir J. Graham and J. C. Curwen—Curwen, 250—Graham 225—Parkins, 49.
WORCESTER—Lord Deerhurst and Col. Davies—Lord Deerhurst, 1422—Col. Davies, 1024—and Sir W. D. Gordon 874.
RUTLANDSHIRE—Sir G. Noel and Sir G. Heathcote.
GLO'STER—R. B. Cooper and E. Webb.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE—W. J. Kinnersley, Esq. and Robert Wilmot, Esq.
ALDEBURGH—Joshua Walker and Samuel Walker.

STATE OF POLLS.

CRICKLADE, JUNE 23
Gordon, 74—Pitt, 61—Calley, 48.
LEOMINSTER, JUNE 22.
Lubbock, 206—Fairlie, 126—Harcourt, 91.
EVESHAM, JUNE 22.
Howorth, 190—Cockerell, 152—Boughton, 148.
NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 23.
Compton, 560—Kerrison, 494—Robinson, 413.
HONITON, JUNE 22.
Crawley, 289—Cust, 306—Slade, 160.
CHESTER, JUNE 22.
Egerton 394—Williams, 375—Belgrave, 390—Grosvenor, 372.
WEYMOUTH, JUNE 22.
Williams, 54—Buxton, 38—Wallace, 37—Ure, 35—Murray, 23—Warre, 23—Bebb, 19.
NOTTINGHAM, JUNE 22.
Birch, 365—Ranclift, 311—Smith, 296.
YORK (CITY.)
Dundas, 1003—Sykes, 950—Cooke, 797.
HEREFORD, (CITY.)
Cocks, 393—Symonds, 391—Scudamore, 230.
COVENTRY, JUNE 23.
Moore, 911—Ellice, 760—Butterworth, 514.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

LIBELS.

Lord Erskine, in rising to move the second reading of the Declaratory Libel Bill, said his intention was chiefly to bring to the recollection of their Lordships what had been offered to them during the last Session of Parliament on the subject, by a Noble Friend. He observed, that those who had contended for the right of Justices of the Peace, in Session or otherwise, to cause persons to be arrested and held to bail, upon a charge of libel, went upon grounds unknown both to our common and statute law. He considered the common law as the fountain of all our rights, that, therefore, we should be cautious how it got adulterated, though adulterated it was, which shewed that Courts of Justice had not guarded it so vigilantly as they ought. Here the Noble and Learned Lord went over a variety of cases to shew the origin of this corruption, and asserted that the adulteration had reached to the statutes of the kingdom, as was evinced in Mr. Sturges Bourne's Report on the Poor Laws, which he had perused with great pleasure, and did great honour to that Gentleman's researches and zeal. Those very laws, which in the reign of Elizabeth were designed for the relief of the indigent poor, were converted since to the support of sturdy beggars. Thus what Coke, Hailes, and Hawkins held to be law, ancient law, was no longer the practice of law, and, according to this doctrine, it was no longer law. Respecting the 48th of the King, that excellent Bill originated with one of the most technical and intelligent lawyers of recent times—he alluded to Chief Justice Gibbs; yet that Act favoured the construction he put upon the Constitutional Law. But we were fallen on evil days and evil times, when the old and sound language of the common law was unsuited to our maxims and policy. He would still maintain, that a libel was not an offence against the peace, though it tended to break the peace; and this was the opinion of Lord Camden. Practice had increased our felonies. And well did Sir John Hawkins say, that Justices of Peace were not too tender in matters of this kind, when they did that only by connivance, for which there was no authority in law. Certain he was, that if his Noble Friend (Lord Sidmouth), had reflected, he never would have issued that letter which was fraught with such consequences. He recollected the instance of a man taken up for a parody, who was put in irons, and treated as a criminal. When another of the parodisters (Hone), was arraigned, no mention was made of his gross libel on the House of Commons; it was never pointed out to the Jury. They had laboured to support the authority of God, which wanted no support from them, and never once tried to rescue themselves from being tumbled in that mire which menaced the government of man. There was no instance of an arrest of an individual for libel by any Justice of Peace till the issue of general warrants, which were declared to be illegal in the case of Wilkes. Universal practice had altered the law, but still such alteration had no respect to cases of libel. Their Lordships might indeed vote that devintion was law, but they never could make it law in Westminster Hall. Never was there a greater Judge than Lord Mansfield (for he despised the calumnies which were circulated against him during his life) yet he held that libel was a question of law, which the Jury ought to separate from their consideration. Did Lord Kenyon deny this? But a libel was not an abstract question of law, for the Libel Act had altered the matter, and narrowed the jurisdiction of the Judges. Thus they were still empowering the Justices to do what the Judges could not. The most intelligent part of the country now wished such a Bill as the present to pass. He concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill, the object of which was to prevent all arrests on charges of libel till an indictment should be found.

The Lord Chancellor observed that arrests in cases of offences which were not an actual breach of the peace, but had a tendency to break the peace, could not be proved to be illegal, and this was the character of libels. If this were merely a declaratory Bill, yet it was of extreme importance that its principle should be well considered, and that their Lordships should, before they enacted a measure, know what the Courts of Law had declared to be the effect of the laws now in existence. Should the House, which was the dernier resort in all cases of law, proceed to determine what was the law, and to declare it, without knowing the decision of the Courts below? When the House found that between the time of Queen Anne and the present period there had been one hundred and twenty-eight cases in which the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, as magistrates, had held to bail, could their Lordships at once declare the practice illegal, and proceed to declare against it? It had been said, that Sir V. Gibbs in bringing in a bill to allow Justices to commit after information, had proceeded on the idea that they did not possess this power. His Bill was right, as the Justices could not, without it, commit upon information, they could only commit upon affidavit as Justices of the Peace. That Justices of the Peace could commit for misdemeanors there was no doubt; and the only question was were libels in that character of misdemeanors which warranted them in committing? The libels to which his Noble and Learned Friend had referred, were certainly against the Government of the country; for, as Lord Hale had said, religion and morality were part of the law of the land; and any offence against it was an offence against the Government.—Had he been in the situation of the Attorney General, he would have acted as he did. If this was to be not a declaratory bill, but a consequence of the Jury Bill in cases of libel, then let it be said to be an enacting bill and not a declaratory bill. However reluctantly, he would oppose the second reading.

Earl Grey followed at some length in support of the Bill.

The Earl of Liverpool thought no reason was apparent why the Bill might not have been brought forward at an earlier period of the Session, and could imagine no beneficial end likely to be answered by the discussion of it. General warrants were certainly unconstitutional, yet cases had arisen which justified in the opinions of the wisest men the incidental use of them. There were two things to be chiefly considered, namely, intention and effect, and by those the House would chiefly be guided on the present point.

Lord Holland defended the purport and the principle of the Bill, which had been sanctioned by the verdicts of three several intelligent Juries. Parodies were peculiarly offensive to the opposers of the Bill, but parodies much more censurable than those of Mr. Hone, had passed by unpunished; and it was only when such productions were unfavourable to Ministers, that they were regarded as being criminal. Mr. Gibbon's History had been termed libellous, and blasphemous, but it did not assail Ministers, else, probably the printers and publishers would be called to their account. He should certainly vote for the second reading of the Bill.

Lord Erskine replied at considerable length; when, on the question for the second reading being put, a division took place, the result of which was the rejection of the motion by a majority of 18, the numbers being for the second reading 13; against it 31.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 3, 1818.

WEST-INDIA SLAVES.

Sir Samuel Romilly rose to call the attention of the House to facts which appeared in papers on the table, relative to a late transaction at St. Christopher's, on which he thought further information was required. Perhaps the most important part of the subject related now to the mode in which criminal justice was administered for the protection of slaves in the West India islands, in which it would appear that the grossest misconduct obtained. On the estate called Hutchinson's estate, in St. Christopher, belonging to a Mr. Henry Rawlins, of Nevis, a slave had run away, but was speedily taken and flogged, and then chained to another apprehended runaway slave, with whom a day or two afterwards he was brought out, so chained, to work. The man was incapable of labour, and fell down, oppressed with fatigue, pain, and hunger. Rawlins ordered two drivers to flog him again: two hours after which the slave died, still chained to the other man. (Hear, hear.) He was buried in the course of the same day. He was flogged in the morning, and found dead about four o'clock in the afternoon. His burial was done privately in the evening. The matter being communicated to some magistrates, a coroner's inquest was ordered and held on the body of the man (named Congo Jack.) The body was dug up in the presence of the inquest, and witnesses were examined, as well as the state of the body of the deceased. Among the witnesses a medical person (Dr. Delancy we understood) stated, that on the deceased there were several marks on the right eye, the right jaw, the right breast, the belly, and on the thighs, and that two teeth were broken out. With this evidence and that of two other medical men before them, this coroner's inquest found a verdict that the man had died by the visitation of God. One of the drivers (Creole Jack.) who flogged him was subsequently brought to trial on a charge of murder. Some slaves were examined on the trial, and the man to whom he was chained. A slave swore that Rawlins, the manager of the estate, was not present; so that the driver, and not the manager, might have been sacrificed, had a verdict for murder been found. But it appeared afterwards, that Rawlins did take the whip from the driver, and gave him the gang severely; after which he gave the instrument back to the driver to continue the punishment. The driver was acquitted.—This William Henry Rawlins, who was a clergyman, and manager of the estate, was afterwards brought to trial, and the same evidence, substantially, as had been received before the inquest, &c. was given by a medical man and others, distinctly. But on Rawlins's case, the Jury found him guilty, not of murder, but only of manslaughter. It appeared from all the circumstances, that he was either innocent, or guilty of murder. His sentence was a fine of 200*l.*, and imprisonment for three months. But there had been no return made to the Secretary of State's Office of the depositions before the Coroner's inquest. Governor Proby had not sent them with the minutes of trial: but it seemed very important to have them, in order to see the course of the proceedings. There was, he understood, a law, at Nevis particularly, by which a Coroner's inquest was ordered on the body of a slave. What had passed under the evidence adduced appeared very extraordinary at least. The conduct of the Petty Jury appeared most unjustifiable. Either the grossest injustice was done by the verdict, or there was a shameful violation of their duty. Lord Bathurst said, in a letter to the Governor, that if the statement made was true, Rawlins could not have been guilty of manslaughter, but that the verdict must have been murder or an acquittal.—But admitting manslaughter, he (Sir S. Romilly) could not see why Rawlins had been so lightly punished. The greatest severity in the way of imprisonment would have been twelve months. He wished to spare the House the pain of hearing details from him of this horrible circumstance of the shocking effects of pain, hunger, and fatigue, on the unfortunate slave. (Hear, hear.) The sentence he considered quite unjustifiable. The despatches of the Governor deserved consideration. He said that the matter was investigated by the Magistrates and a trial ensued, in which a verdict of manslaughter was found. It was said, too, that Clergymen ought not to be managers of estates. The Governor gave Lord Bathurst the results, but not the full particulars of the case. Lord Bathurst wrote for further information, telling the Governor, by his letter of January 18. 1818, that his dispatch did not seem to consider the transaction in so serious a light as it must be considered if the accounts which had been received by private channels were true, and the Governor replies, that the business was, in fact, nearly the same as his Lordship had supposed. The verdict of the inquest was astonishing. The original dispatch contained no particulars. Now with what justice could it be urged by some against others who interested themselves in the administration of the West India Islands, that they exaggerated all accounts of improper and oppressive proceedings there? Further information on this shocking business was necessary, and he should therefore move for copies of the depositions before the inquest, on the body of a slave who died on Hutchinson's estate, St. Christopher's.

Mr. Marryat thought the Learned Gentleman had proceeded rather far in his censures of the Jury, and of the administration of justice in the island. He thought, that if he had looked to other parts of the papers, he might have found reason not to be general and indiscriminate in censure. So long, as the state of slavery should unfortunately exist,—(hear.)—there would be found a necessity for the punishment of runaway negroes. He readily admitted that such punishment should be proportioned to the degree of the offence. It appeared by some evidence that one flogging was only for two or three minutes, when the man was not tied or held down, and no particular cries were mentioned; also, that the manager was not present at the last flogging, neither Mr. Rawlins nor the overseer. It was stated, that negroes were apt to complain of being sick when they were about to be punished. To have made out the verdict of murder, he apprehended that malice prepense must have been proved. Three months' imprisonment was called very mild; but it might be a severer sentence than a similar one here. The case, however, appeared to be an aggravated one, and he should be ready to agree to any information or to any proper means for preventing its repetition. But it was to be observed, that as Rawlins could not be convicted of murder, he was found guilty of manslaughter, and punished for that offence. Whether the full measure of justice had been dealt out, it was not possible for him to say; but it appeared premature to censure strongly in the absence of all parties.

Mr. Wilberforce asked what would be the case in any other country, if men of free colour, of only 500*l.* a year could be admitted to give evidence? He and his Hon. and Learned Friend, and those who acted with them in the great cause, had been criminal in not bringing forward more cases of this kind. With the wounds on the man's body, so visible to all who inspected it, the jury returned a verdict of death "by the visitation of God." (Hear, hear.) There were other cases in which his Majesty's Ministers had remained ignorant of the facts. One particular case had occurred which, he trusted, would soon be brought before the House. He was sorry to say, that when that person was brought to punishment, she, then in a state of pregnancy, was fettered—was, indeed, chained to another slave, and was flogged for a very considerable time in the most cruel and inhuman manner. (Hear, hear.) This atrocious case would never have been known at all, though communicated to the Governor, if Lord Bathurst had not been made acquainted with it. It would come before the House, and be the subject of their consideration.—(Hear, hear.) One moral consequence would be derived from these investigations; it would teach those who were delegated to administer justice in those distant Colonies, that the British House of Commons would not be discouraged from inquiring into any cases, although some might be exaggerated, or wholly erroneous; it would teach them that inquiry, however it might terminate, was the only sure and effectual means of protecting all persons in the administration of justice. We ought not to trust to the representations of Governors of Islands respecting the abuses that take place. (Hear, hear.) They are men, and are liable to all the infirmities of human nature. Governor Probyn might be dependent on the Assembly, and we ought to make all Governors, and indeed all Judges also, independent, if we mean to have justice fairly and impartially administered (hear, hear); if we wish to prevent local partialities and domestic interests, which may prevail among a few families in these small islands. He begged to observe—(Here some impatience was expressed by a few Members at the bar; there was a general call to order.) He was sorry to observe that a question of this nature—a question so important to the British character, so interesting to humanity, so worthy of attention in every point of view, should excite so little interest.—(Hear, hear.)—He would not trouble the House with any farther remarks, but he begged to observe that negroes were now acknowledged to be free men, and consequently were entitled, as much as any subject of this realm, to the protection of that House.—(Loud cheering.)

Sir S. Romilly, in answer to an observation of the Hon. Member (Mr. Marryat), stated, that he had studiously abstained from mentioning the most horrible circumstances, unwilling to disgust the feelings of the House. It was sufficient to say, that the unfortunate man, exhausted and famished as he was, died under the blows of two drivers flogging him with cart-whips, he being at the same time chained to another Negro (hear!).

The motion was then put and carried.